

and that he had heard rumors of competition, but that none was definite. He had numerous informal conferences during the day with prominent organization men. These made light of the idea that Mr. Swanson had anything to fear.

The last possibility of a contest in the Tenth District vanished yesterday with an authoritative statement that State Senator Aubrey E. Strode has abandoned all idea of competing for the lists against Representative Hal D. Flood. Mr. Strode himself preferred not to put his decision in absolute terms, but made it sufficiently clear that he had no intention of making the race this year.

## JUDGE DUKE IS CHOSEN TO MAKE KEYNOTE SPEECH

(Continued from First Page.)

Local entertainment committees that nearly 2,000 strangers will be in Roanoke when Judge Duke's gavel calls the convention to order at the noon hour to-morrow.

The city wears a holiday appearance. Public buildings and business houses hang the red, white and blue from every angle, and "Welcome Democrats" signs beckon from every window in the downtown district. All day long a fleet of automobiles, supplied free by the townspeople, carried distinguished visitors over the city and suburbs on sightseeing tours. Clubs and homes keep open house, and even the corner policeman has been taught a special lesson in courtesy.

With the officially accredited delegates, the city has descended upon the city practically every important official holder in the State and all aspirants for preferment. The candidates are making the best of an unexcelled opportunity to meet workers from every section of the State and form new affiliations.

## BOTH SENATORS AND SEVERAL REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT

From the Virginia representation in Congress there were registered to-day Senators Martin and Swanson, and Representatives Jones, Saunders, Glass, Hay, Carlin, Flood and Watson.

Representative Holland, it was stated, would not be able to leave Washington. Representative Montague is expected to arrive to-morrow.

Delegates and visitors spent the day exchanging views on the outlook for to-morrow's convention, with the possibility of a Tucker-Swanson senatorial contest far in the lead as the ranking topic. From this source alone, it appeared, was there any promise of a departure from the more or less orderly path which is marked out for to-morrow's meeting.

In the forenoon, Senators Martin and Swanson, and Representative Hay, accompanied by a number of delegates, paid a visit to the militia officers' instruction camp at Mountain Park. In the afternoon the camp was visited by Governor Stuart.

According to practical agreement reached after extended caucuses of the Third District delegates, extending long after midnight, the following district nominations will be made, unless last-minute changes result:

To succeed Simon Solomon on the State Democratic Committee, Vice-Chairman Purcell, of the Richmond City Democratic Committee. The other four men now members will be re-elected. These are: Clyde W. Saunders, W. D. Cardwell, Manley Barnes and Dr. J. B. Fisher.

To be delegates and alternates to the St. Louis convention, Thomas B. McAdams, Charles B. Cook, Harry M. Smith, Jr., and Thomas S. Winston.

To be Third District presidential elector, T. Gray Haddon.

The Third District delegates will support for election as the two presidential electors at large Samuel L. Kelly, of Richmond, and Colonel James P. Wood, of Roanoke.

## WORLD'S LARGEST TOWN

Namiquipa, Mexico, covers an Area of 444 Square Miles.

The town of Namiquipa, which is situated in a remote part of the State of Chihuahua, was distinguished before it began to be mentioned in the press dispatches as the headquarters of the American military punitive expedition. It is declared that Namiquipa occupies the largest area of any town in the world. Its town site embraces 444 square miles.

The pueblo has a population of about 800 men, women and children, most of whom are of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. The 284,000 acres that are contained in the town site are owned jointly by the people who live in Namiquipa.

Aside from the fact that each family has a priority claim to a strip of land that runs to the Namiquipa River, every citizen has a water right for irrigation purposes. There is no separate farming done. The inhabitants plant their crops anywhere on the big tract of land that they choose.

The 444 square miles of land which have town of Namiquipa occupies were granted to a colony of Spaniards by the King of Spain about three centuries ago. This ancient land grant has been respected by the Mexican government ever since the overthrow of Spanish domination of the country. Most of the present population of the unique town are descendants of the original colonists.

The people apply joint ownership to their herds of cattle and other livestock, and to a large extent practice the plan of co-operative living. They have followed this method of conducting their affairs ever since the colony was established.

On account of their remote location the inhabitants of Namiquipa have had little to do with the outside world. In former times, before the advent of revolutionary wars, the peaceful valley there would be reached at a time when no word would reach the little community from beyond the mountains.

## PATIENT RECOVERS INSTANTLY

Linked Suffering Ends When Doctor Announces His Prescription. LAFAYETTE, IND., May 31.—Physician was hurriedly summoned to a local brewery this morning, and there found a man writhing on the floor, apparently at the point of death. Dr. Harry J. Laws conducted an examination, and then asked for an ounce of alcohol. "This man has but an hour to live," he said. "There is no need in permitting him to suffer. We will just put him out of his misery."

"Like hell you will," came from the man as he bounded out of the floor. The physician recognized after his examination that the man was shamming to obtain a free drink. His "suffering" ended immediately at the physician's first mention of the poison. Indianapolis News.

## TWO HAVE FILED FEES AS SENATE CANDIDATES

Swanson Has Paid to Enter Race, Moore Asked to Keep Other Name Secret.

PUT UP BY FRIENDS OF TUCKER

Advices From Roanoke Indicate That Fund Will Be Withdrawn Before Closing Hour To-Day and That There Will Be No Contest.

Although entrance fees of \$150 each have been posted by Harry S. George Tucker, of Lexington, and Claude A. Swanson, of Chatham, as candidates for the United States Senate in the Democratic State primary of August 1, definite announcement had not been made last night either by Mr. Tucker or his friends that he will run. According to some, the time limit for filing notice of candidacy expired last night, while others hold that it may be filed until midnight to-night. It is suggested that Mr. Tucker, through a friend in Richmond, had merely posted the required fee with the State Auditor as a precaution in the event that, after consultation with political leaders at Roanoke, he should finally determine to enter the race against Senator Swanson. Advices from Roanoke last night indicated definitely that Mr. Tucker would not run.

State Auditor C. Lee Moore last night admitted that two candidates for the United States Senate from Virginia had paid to him the required entrance fee.

## MOORE IS RETICENT CONCERNING IDENTITY

"It was published some weeks ago that Senator Swanson had posted his fee," continued Mr. Moore. "I have been requested not to say who the other candidate is. All money paid to me by candidates has been deposited in bank to the credit of a special fund. I was asked not to make public the name of the candidate who put up this money, and will respect the wishes of the party who called on me."

Eppa Hunton, Jr., who reports from Roanoke indicated, posted with State Auditor Moore the required fee, acting as a personal friend of Mr. Tucker, declined last night to deny or admit having made the payment.

"I have no statement to make," said Mr. Hunton, who also asked to be excused from expressing any opinion as to when the lists close.

## MOORE DOES NOT RULE AS TO TIME LIMIT

The primary is fixed by law for the first Tuesday in August, which this year falls on August 1. The entrance fee must be paid sixty days before the primary. If this is construed to mean that sixty full days must elapse before the day of payment and the day of primary, then the time expired last night. If the day of payment can be counted as one of the sixty days, the limit does not expire until to-night.

Auditor Moore said he was not called upon to rule on this point. He is the custodian of many funds, and he will receive payments for this account whenever any one tenders it, leaving it to other tribunals to determine what shall be done with the money and whether it has been paid in time to permit of the name of the candidate appearing on the official ballot.

Announcement from Roanoke that State Senator Aubrey E. Strode had definitely decided not to enter the race against Congressman Hal D. Flood in the Tenth District came somewhat as a surprise, as, even within the last few days, Senator Strode had been in correspondence with local officials and had been expected to file his announcement at the last moment.

## SERBIA IS RICH IN MINERAL RESOURCES

Lack of Coke and Railroad Facilities, However, Hamper Mining of Metals.

BELGRADE, SERBIA, June 1.—If Serbia remains under Austro-Hungarian control after the establishment of peace the Balkan States probably will take a prominent position among the world's metal-producing countries, as the present conquerors of Serbia are laying plans to develop the mineral resources. In antiquity the country was the largest gold producer in Europe. Its copper mines had, prior to the conquest of the Balkans by the Turks, developed to a considerable extent, those exploited by a French company at Bor, netting annually as much as 60 per cent of the capital invested.

Gold has been won in Serbia in recent years principally through placer mining. The production was small, however, as work was confined to a few localities, which had been already worked over by the ancients. Silver is found only in conjunction with other metals. The copper ores of the country contain from 56 to 120 grammes per ton. The lead ores of Postenje, near Krupnik, and those of Avala on the Crnaja Mountain also furnish considerable silver. At Avala, quicksilver is also found. Tin is found at several points, but so far no efforts have been made to develop the deposits. Arsenic exists at Jasikovac.

Copper ores occur in great quantity. Most of them resemble in character and geological deposition those of Butte, Mont. The mines at Bor, notably the one known as Cukudnik, are especially rich. Ores taken from this mine are 6 per cent copper, which refines into 90.62 per cent copper, and gives per ton twenty-four to thirty grammes of gold, ninety-six to 120 grammes of silver. Invested in a capital of 5,500,000 francs. In the year 1912-13 the production of ore was 7,600 tons.

Iron also is found in Serbia, especially in the northeastern parts of the country. The lack of coal and coke has in the past prevented the development of the iron and steel industry, the small output of iron ores having been transported on the Danube to points in Austria-Hungary.

Before Serbia's mineral resources can be developed profitably, an extension of the country's railroad system must take place, it is pointed out. At present the ore is generally carried by pack animals. Many of the best deposits can be reached by short, narrow-gauge lines from the Danube, convenient waterway will not entail prohibitive investments.

S. A. L. Earnings Increase. Gross earnings of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company for the month of April show an increase as compared with last year of \$148,806. The gross figures for April, 1915, were \$2,033,915, and for April of 1916 were \$2,182,720. For the ten months ending on April 30, the gross earnings were \$20,518,864 and \$18,256,227, an increase for 1916 over 1915 of \$2,262,637. Operating expenses and taxes, however, have increased \$225,118.

## TO CURB THE PRESS IN THE TIME OF WAR

Division of Army General Staff Prepares Bill to Establish Censorship.

WOULD LIMIT PUBLICATION

Provides That President, When He Deems It Necessary, May Prohibit Printing of News Relating to Government's Armed Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—With the approval of the War Department, the War College division of the general staff corps has prepared a tentative draft of a bill to confer upon the President power to restrict the publication of certain information inconsistent with the defense of the country. The bill deals with what is termed "the proper relationship between the army and the press in war," and is designed to establish a wartime censorship of the newspapers, which has proved so vital to the European countries now at war. The War College suggests the co-operation of leading newspaper men of the country.

"It is known," says the War College in its report to the War Department, "from the statements of prominent newspaper men that the responsible press associations and newspaper will meet the government halfway in this matter."

"The press, powerful in peace, may become more so in war. By its editorial and presentation of news it may sway the people and incite to war, and thus stimulate recruiting and bear down the fighting forces in their work, or by adverse criticism may tend to destroy the efficiency of these agencies. Against the bearing down of the movements and numbers of our own troops valuable information may be conveyed to the enemy."

"Second—by means of which the press has a direct influence on the success of the army."

"First—it may, by publishing names of organizations, numbers, movements, accounts of victories, defeats, furnish information to the enemy. It will enable him to deduct the strength and location and intended movements of our own troops."

"Second—by criticism of the conduct of campaigns, the action of certain officers or exploiting others, the people will be led to lose confidence in the army, with the result that the moral support of the people is lost. The army and obtain new generals, and new plans of campaign, not based on expert knowledge and thought, with a consequent lengthening of the war or even defeat. On the other hand, the army of the people to know how the war is progressing and how far their men, is one that should be fulfilled."

## SOLUTION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ARMY AND PRESS

"The right correlation of these opposing interests will furnish the solution of the proper relationship between the army and the press in war. In our country, with its numerous newspapers expressing the opinions and the different political parties, the numerous telegraph, cable lines and wireless stations furnishing means of communication within and without the country, the difficulty of proper control is greater. It shows that unless the question is taken up now and studied with great care, and unless proper regulations are made at the outbreak of war, we will be in a worst position than England."

The War College division submitted the following memorandum on the control of the press in war:

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## PRESIDENT SHOULD DIRECT CENSORSHIP OF COMMUNICATIONS

"(d) In time of national peril and absence of legislation the President should at once direct a censorship of all communication by mail, cable, wire or wireless; if necessary, declaring martial law to an extent necessary to suppress the production of publication or communication of information that might prove detrimental to national defense or useful to a possible enemy."

The report gives instances of military successes resulting from information gleaned from the press during past wars. In the Crimean War the Russians, it is stated, gained very reliable information regarding the works in the trenches of the allied armies and the progress of the siege of Sebastopol from the English newspapers. In the American Civil War Sherman's march to the sea was simplified as a result of articles printed in Southern newspapers, which newspapers fell into the hands of the Union commander.

In 1870 Major Krause, of the German staff, was able to learn of the French newspapers to ascertain the composition and strategic disposition of all the French corps. In 1870 also Marshal McMahon's attempt to relieve Metz was rendered disastrous as a result of articles in the French and English newspapers. In the Spanish War, it is stated, the American army officers were able by careful reading of the principal Spanish newspapers to get accurate information concerning the Spanish forces and their supplies.

Details are given of the censorship system of the various European nations in the present war. It is pointed out that exercised by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War. More space is given to the British system than to any of the others, the opinion being that "Great Britain's experience must be of greater interest to us, as conditions there are more nearly similar to our own."

The confusion in the censorship that existed at the beginning of the war in England was due, it is pointed out, to the inexperience of the censor, to the lack of the proper system. These shortcomings, it is added, have been partly remedied.

In the draft of the tentative bill provided in the first section "that, whenever, in his judgment, the defense of the country requires such action, the President may issue a proclamation prohibiting the publication of all news referring to the armed forces of the govern-

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50c Fifty cents and one coupon from the Morning or Sunday editions will secure "The American Government" by Theodore Roosevelt. It is bound in blue red cloth and is a dollar book.

If book is ordered by mail, send one coupon with 60 cents (the 10 cents extra is for postage). Richmond, Virginia. CUT OUT THIS COUPON.

might or the means and measures that may be contemplated for defense of the country, except when such publication shall have been duly authorized by the President, and he may issue such regulations as may be necessary to render such prohibition effective."

In another section it is provided "that after the President shall have issued his proclamation, no person shall be authorized by this act to publish or to assist in the publication of any information, facts, rumors or news prohibited by the terms of the proclamation or regulations issued under such regulations, except when duly authorized under such regulations, and any person who so offends may be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by a term of imprisonment of not more than three years, or both."

It is further provided "that when in the judgment of the President the defense of the country so requires, he may prohibit the publication of any information, facts, rumors or news prohibited by the terms of the proclamation or regulations issued under such regulations, except when duly authorized under such regulations, and any person who so offends may be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by a term of imprisonment of not more than three years, or both."

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## FORMAL STATEMENT ISSUED BY FUNSTON

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 1.—In a formal statement issued to-day, General Fred Funston denied that the future crossing of the international line by American troops in pursuit of raiding bands was discussed by the American representatives during the conference at El Paso and Juarez. He also insisted that, with the exception of the tentative agreement, which was not ratified by the head of the Mexican de facto government, no agreement ever was reached. That General Obregon had been assured that troops would not be sent across the border after those who raided Boquillas was specifically denied. The statement follows:

"There was drawn up and signed by General Scott, General Obregon and myself a tentative written agreement, subject to ratification by President Wilson and Mr. Carranza. The former promptly approved of the arrangement, but the latter, after several days of consideration, declined to do so on the ground that any future raid, even on a small scale, at any point on the border might nullify it."

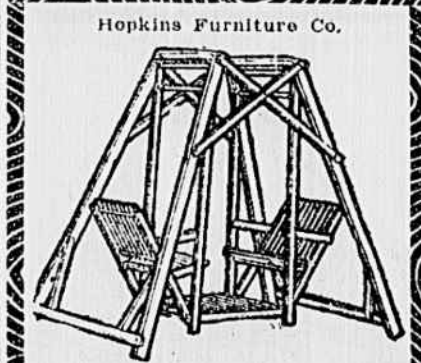
"Mr. Carranza had just learned of a reported raid at La Jitas, in the Big Bend district, but General Obregon was informed that no such raid had taken place. That morning, however, we had learned of the Glenn Springs and Boquillas raids. General Obregon was informed that isolated raids of this nature would not affect our carrying out the provisions of the tentative agreement."

"If it should be ratified by Mr. Carranza, it should be subject to any other was the subject of the possibility of action of our troops, following the Glenn Springs or any other raids over the border, brought up by any one. I heard every word that ever passed between Generals Scott and Obregon at every meeting that took place after the raid referred to, and nothing was said by any one on the subject of possible action by our troops."

"The tentative agreement was not ratified, and fell through entirely, and there was no agreement of any kind that ever took its place, though the Mexican conferees were assured to the last that our government was acting in good faith and desired to withdraw our troops as soon as it was satisfied that law and order had been established along the south side of the boundary and our border rendered safe."

"General Obregon assured us that he would make every effort to bring about such a condition. It was on our side a statement of the position of our government and on the Mexican side a statement of an intention to make good."

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LAWN SWING \$5.48

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Hopkins Furniture Co. 25 West Broad Street. (Between Adams and Foushee) Home of Good Furniture and Liberal Credit.

## BLIND SOLDIER SEEKS AID FOR THE SIGHTLESS

Sergeant-Major Middlemiss Comes to Lecture—Lost Eyes at Gallipoli.

NEW YORK, June 1.—St. Dunstan was credited with wondrous power over Satan and the St. Dunstan, a famous training school in London for the sightless wounded of the European war, drove the blue devils out of the mind of Sergeant-Major Middlemiss, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who arrived here on the steamship Adriatic to tell the story of what is being done for the men who have lost their eyes.

Sergeant-Major Middlemiss, the first of such victims of the war to come to this country, came to give lectures here under the auspices of the permanent blind relief war fund of 550 Fifth Avenue. He is accompanied by his wife, a plucky little English woman, and their little daughter was left on the other side of the water.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the authorities were not going to let the blind soldier land, and took him and Mrs. Middlemiss to Ellis Island. George A. Kessler, of the fund, however, stepped in and secured a long-distance telephone, and the sergeant-major reached headquarters. A fine, stalwart soldier he is, thirty-five years old and looks strong and firm. His powder-stained face and goggles make a strange contrast to the ruddy glow of his cheeks.

The regiment with which the sergeant-major served, as he told the story, landed near Gallipoli on Sunday, April 25, 1915. The Turks were not expecting them anywhere in that neighborhood for there were cliffs 200 feet high. Two battalions of British troops climbed up a water course and almost up perpendicular walls in places, and gained the high ground before they were detected. At dawn the Turkish machine guns opened fire. The English dug in and fought them off. It was on Sunday evening that the Turks attacked in force. The English had only their rifles and a few machine guns, but they held their own well, according to the sergeant-major. Middlemiss was standing when one of the many grenades grazed his forehead and exploded.

"Everything went black for me," said he, "but I never lost consciousness. As soon as I could I got back toward the bushes, where a comrade bandaged my head. After that we found that we had to retreat and down in the blackness, over the cliffs I had climbed only a few hours before, I was helped. I had to have some help. We embarked on the warship Amethyst. After I was transferred from one hospital to another I finally got to St. Dunstan. A bit of the shrapnel, which, as you see, I am carrying as a charm on my watch chain, killed my right eye and broke the bridge of my nose. My left eye was pretty much done for, although there was just enough of the nerve in it for me to be able to tell whether I am in the dark or light. But I wear a goggles over it, for it is a strain on me otherwise. Once I thought that I might be able to get some use out of it. In Cairo I could make out the shape of my hand, but it was so hot there that the surgeon thought it would be dangerous to operate. I got into the hands of a doctor who was not much

of an eye man, and he bandaged it up, and since then I've lost the bit of sight. But no matter for that. I'm here sound and well otherwise, and glad to be over here where I can be of use—kind of the chance to say a word for the help of St. Dunstan, and for all the good work that C. Arthur Pearson, the publisher, and others are doing for men like me.

"For seventeen years," Sergeant-Major Middlemiss said, "I was in His Majesty's service. I fought in the Boer War; I was in Egypt three years, four in India, and one and one-half years in the Sudan—and all the time I got never a scratch. I have had a good fortune in my life, and I've many a good year left. I thought that I worked hard in the army, but since I've lost my eyes, I've been so busy learning to see with my feet and hands, and trying to help others who were worse off than I that I have done real work. It's been great sport for me drilling the other blind men at St. Dunstan, being poles instead of muskets. I've been teaching swimming."

Learn to Run Typewriter. "St. Dunstan is a fine old house. I'm well acquainted now with every post and pillar and door and banister in

it, so jolly well have I knocked up against them. And down on the first floor there is a one-eyed goldfish. They say he is ninety years old. If he had no eyes at all he certainly could qualify as a swimming teacher to all of us. It's great work they do at St. Dunstan. I learned the Braille system there, and now I can typewrite in fine style. As luck had it, I've got all my fingers and thumbs. Now, there was a friend of mine who had nothing left but one little finger; right hand all gone and all of the left but that finger. He hits the space bar with his wrist, and works the shift key with a strap harnessed to one of his feet.

"I was learning massage at St. Dunstan, and was to have gone up for my examination only a few days before I left, but when they asked me to come over here and give a hand to the cause of the blind I was glad to do it. I am not much of a speaker—only a plain soldier man—but it is a joy to my eyes to do all I can. It is certainly a great training work which is being done on the other side. There ought to be more St. Dunstons. So, being no politician and forgetting now all racial matters, I'm here to say what I can."

## Ready For Everything

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HERE are the styles for young men, styles they favor and the styles that favor them.

Fancy grays and home-spuns, attractive plaids, all in light tones in tune with the times. Prices, \$12.50 to \$30.

For the other suit—our true blue serge at \$25.

You need 'em both.

For other days the fancy mixtures, greens and browns, \$15 to \$30.



Raincoats, shower coats, sport coats, golf suits.

Everything for men's wear as well as boys.

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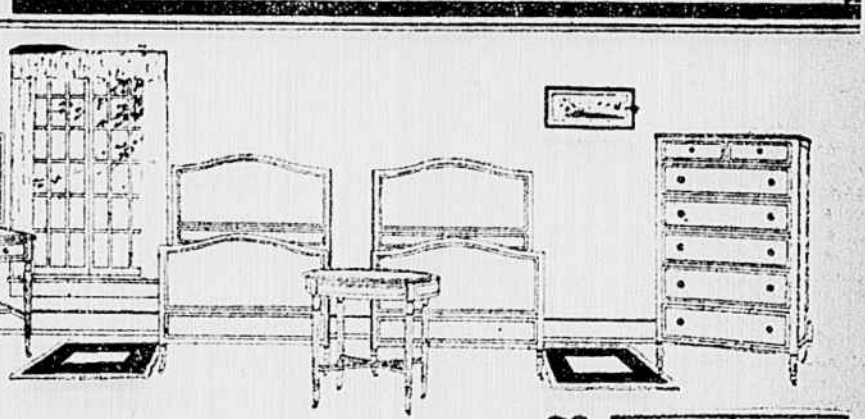
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The OLDEST and STRONGEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE SOUTH.  
Interest on Deposits.

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Compound Interest Paid on Savings.

"It is the duty of all persons, when affairs are the most prosperous, then in especial to reflect within themselves in what way they are to endure adversity." —Terence.

Prepare against the day of adversity by SAVING.  
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"The Place for My Savings." Main and Fifteenth.



**Concrete Air-Castles**

Miss June Bride, you have long stored away in your mind pet ideas of the FURNITURE to fill your house-to-be, haven't you?

And now that the time has really come to make your selections, you are wondering if it will be possible to materialize those ideas.

We all believe "Where there's a will, there's a way," and SYDNOR & HUNDLEY would say that "will" in this case consists of getting in touch with the largest and most complete stock of FURNITURE of refined taste ever shown on their floors.

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